

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

Four Hundred Insurgents Killed in the Streets of Malaga.

The Spanish War Vessels Open Fire on the Rebels.

THE AMERICAN FLAG INSULTED.

Montpensier to Be Placed on the Throne of Spain.

All the European Powers to Be Represented in the Eastern Conference.

WAR CONSIDERED INEVITABLE IN ATHENS

United States Troops on Their Way to Savannah.

Return of General Sheridan and Custer's Troops to Fort Cobb.

Little Phil's Method of Ending Up the War.

SPAIN.

The Insurgents Fire on the American Flag— They are Charged by the Government Troops and Dispersed—Barbaric Levelled.

A special despatch from Malaga yesterday states that the insurgents in that city fired on one of the boats of the United States gunboat Swatara, which was engaged in conveying an American family from the shore to the ship.

A short time after this the troops attacked the insurgents in the streets, carried three of the barricades and dispersed the oppositionists with comparatively slight loss.

General Serrano expressed much regret at the acts of vandalism committed by the insurgents, and assured the American Minister that the guilty ones will be punished.

Four Hundred Insurgents Killed—Six Hundred Prisoners—Contemplated Act of the Government—Probable Establishment of a Monarchy—Feeling of the People.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1899.

The news received here to-day from Spain confirms that previously obtained in relation to the occupation of Malaga by General Caballero de Rodo, and the defeat of the insurgents.

The vanquished lost 400 men in killed and 600 were taken prisoners.

It is believed that when the disarming of the citizens throughout the province is completed the government contemplates a coup in favor of Montpensier for the Spanish throne.

This act will be carried into effect before the meeting of the Cortes.

Generals Serrano and De Rodo and Admiral Topete support the contemplated movement.

General Prim regards it with disfavor and opposes it.

The Spanish people generally are in favor of a republic, but the military overpowers them and they will probably have to submit.

HOW THE INSURGENTS IN MALAGA WERE BROUGHT TO TERMS.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1899.

Further details of the suppression of the insurrection at Malaga have been received by telegraph. After a sharp engagement in the streets of the city General de Rodo succeeded in routing the rebels and restoring order. The war vessels at anchor in the harbor acted in concert with General de Rodo by pouring a galling fire into the ranks of the insurgents. The country is now entirely tranquil.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The Proposed Conference of the Oriental Question—Greece and Turkey to Be Represented.

PARIS, Jan. 2, 1899.

It is now more than likely that both the Turkish and Greek governments will participate in the proceedings of the proposed conference. It is given to-day that Alexander Rizo Rangabe, a noted Greek poet, will represent Greece, and Pead Pacha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, will represent the sublime Porte.

FRANCE.

The French Press on the Importance of the Present Chinese Mission.

PARIS, Jan. 2, 1899.

The *Patriot* of to-day, in the course of an editorial on the Chinese Embassy, says that "China, observing her international obligations, comes to treat with the great commercial nations," and expresses the belief "that in the negotiation of treaties with her the Powers will find that additional markets for the commerce of the world will be opened to civilization." The *Patriot*, consequently, hopes that Mr. Burlingame's mission will prove successful.

Napoleon's Wishes for the Prosperity of Spain.

PARIS, Jan. 2, 1899.

The journals state that at the New Year's reception the Emperor told General Oloaga, the Spanish envoy, to convey to his government the warmest wishes both of himself personally and of France for the happiness and prosperity of Spain.

JAPAN.

Re-establishment of the Mikado's Govern- ment.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1899.

Late telegrams from Hong Kong confirm the re-establishment of the Mikado at Joido.

YACHTING.

The Contemplated Ocean Race.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1899.

The *Express* has an article to-day on the proposed international yacht race. It proposes that owners of yachts of equal tonnage with the Dauntless accept Mr. Bennett's challenge.

ENGLAND.

Reverdy Johnson and the London Work- men Again.

LONDON, Jan. 2—Evening.

At a meeting of workmen held at Lambeth to-night, presided over by Rev. Newman Hall, an address was presented to Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the American Minister. Mr. Johnson made a speech in reply, in which he said that the continuance of good feeling between Great Britain and the United States was sure to be demanded by the people of both countries. His remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Accidental Death of a Famous Shot.

TORONTO, Jan. 2, 1899.

The well known rifle shot, Chas. Giles, was accidentally shot dead at a shooting match yesterday, near this city.

VIRGINIA.

Peace Conference at Richmond—Proposed Terms for a Permanent Reconciliation— Negro Suffrage and Universal Amnesty— Arrest of an Ex-Revolutionary Officer.

RICHMOND, Jan. 2, 1899.

For two days past a conference of some of the leading men in the State has been in session, attended by A. H. H. Stuart, of Staunton; Thomas S. Flournoy, formerly vice candidate for Governor; John L. Mays, Jr., the present conservative candidate for Attorney General; Wyndham Robertson, formerly whig acting Governor of the State; George W. Bolling, James F. Johnson, former whig Senator; Frank G. Ruffin, General John Echols, W. T. Sutherland, and others. Last night, after midnight, they agreed on a preamble and resolutions, which set forth their views on the present condition of the State.

A committee of nine was appointed to visit Washington and urge Congress to legislate so as to secure the people of the State. The committee is composed of Messrs. A. H. H. Stuart, W. Robertson, J. B. Baldwin, James Nelson, W. T. Sutherland, J. L. Mays, Jr.; J. F. Slaughter, James P. Johnson and W. L. Owen.

A resolution was adopted recommending the people of the State to hold a convention on February 10, in Richmond, to receive the report of the committee and arrange for the convening of the State. The conference is the result of a movement on the part of the "Nothings," the former desirous to make some advance towards meeting the reconstruction acts and averting the disabilities of the lost oath, &c., of the new constitution, and the latter believing that the people of the State should under no circumstances sanction negro suffrage, which they believe disastrous and degrading.

R. W. Hobson, ex-Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue of the Danville, Va., district, was brought here to-night charged with defrauding the revenue by not accounting for \$26,000 received by him. He was held in \$10,000 bail to answer the charge.

ALABAMA.

Proposition to Annex West Florida—The Charges Against Judge Busted.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 2, 1899.

Governor Smith has appointed J. L. Pennington, A. J. Walker, and Charles A. Miller, Commissioners to Florida to negotiate for annexing West Florida to Alabama. They will probably start next week for Tallahassee.

A despatch has been received in this city stating that the Congressional committee appointed to investigate the charges against Judge Busted, will visit Montgomery at an early day.

LOUISIANA.

Collision in the Lower Mississippi—A Steam- boat Capsized—Wholesale Arrests by the Military in Texas—Arrival of Generals Porter and Babcock in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2, 1899.

The steamboat A. G. Brown collided with the Bremen steamship Teutonia between this city and the mouth of the Mississippi on Wednesday and soon turned bottom up. The boats, money and everybody on board were saved. The Teutonia was uninjured and passed on.

A despatch from Jefferson, Texas, reports the arrest by the military of Colonel R. E. Grupp, Dr. Marshall, R. T. Thompson, R. V. McGill, ex-chief of the police, and two freemen; but the charges are not known. Several others are said to be spotted for arrest.

Generals Babcock and Porter, of General Grant's staff are here.

GEORGIA.

The Negro Troubles Near Savannah—The Citizens Organizing.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 2, 1899.

Affairs on the Ogeechee are without any change for the better. The negroes are still armed in large numbers and are driving off the whites and plundering their houses and farms of everything valuable. No demonstration against them has been made. The citizens here are organizing. The matter is under consideration, and an anxious desire is felt to quell the insurrection without bloodshed. Definite steps will probably be taken to-morrow or Monday.

A Republican Paper Suspended.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 2, 1899.

The *National Republican*, the organ of the Bullcock and Blodgett wing of the republican party, has suspended publication. It has been succeeded by the *Daily Press*, with Colonel Hamilton as editor.

United States Troops on the Way to Sa- vannah.

ATLANTA, Jan. 2, 1899.

General Sibley and a body of infantry left to-night for Savannah to preserve the peace.

The new Mayor and City Council were installed to-day.

THE STORM.

Effects of the Snow Storm in Albany—A Roof Crushed In.

ALBANY, Jan. 2, 1899.

A large building on Union street, belonging to James Gould & Co. and used as a car factory, was crushed by the snow this morning. The building is completely wrecked. The contents were pretty much demolished. No one was injured.

The loss is estimated at \$5,000.

Trains Late in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 2, 1899.

About one foot of snow fell yesterday, causing considerable delay to railroad travel. The New York train, due early this morning, was three hours late. The Eastern and Northern trains are less fortunate, but probably the tracks will be clear to-day.

GALE IN SPRINGFIELD—Trains Delayed.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 1, 1899.

A furious snow storm, accompanied by a gale, has been prevailing here all day. The Boston and New York trains are all two or three hours behind time, and but one train has arrived from Albany during the day. The Northern road to Hartford and Montreal is also seriously obstructed.

Rain in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1, 1899.

A violent rain storm set in here yesterday afternoon and prevailed throughout the night and until afternoon to-day. This has rendered New Year's calling not as general as it otherwise would have been.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Arrival of General Sheridan at Fort Cobb— Narrative of His March After Custer's Battle—Treacherous of the Kiowas—How Little Phil Wins up the War.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2, 1899.

General Sherman has received a letter from General Sheridan, dated Fort Cobb, December 19, noting his arrival there the day previous with General Custer's Seventh cavalry and ten companies of the Nineteenth Kansas cavalry, in all about 1,400 men. General Sheridan spent one day on Custer's battle field, and found the bodies of Major Elliott and sixteen soldiers; also the bodies of Mrs. Blinn and child, while captives in the Indian camp. Mrs. Blinn was shot through the forehead and the child's brains dashed out. General Sheridan followed on the trail down the Washita seventy miles, when he came upon a camp of Kiowas, who met him with a letter from General Hazen, which declared them to be friendly. Sheridan required the Indians to accompany him to Fort Cobb, but discovered while travelling towards that point that they were sending their families to the Washita mountains. Suspecting that they were attempting to deceive him he took Satanta and Lone Wolf and notified them he would hold them as hostages, and that if all the Kiowas did not come to Fort Cobb he would hang them. General Sheridan says: "The Indians now realize for the first time that winter will not compel us to make a truce with them;" and adds that the "Kiowas have been engaged in the war all the time and have been playing fast and loose; that they have attempted to browbeat General Hazen since he came to Fort Cobb, but I will take the starch out of them before I leave them."

The Cheyennes, Arapahoes and one band of Comanches, with fifty lodges of Kiowas, are now at Washita mountains. General Sheridan, after consultation with General Hazen, proposes, when the Kiowas come in, to punish those who are known to have been concerned in personal acts of murder. He will send Black Kettle's sister out to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes and command them to come in and submit to like treatment. If they refuse to come in he will carry on war against them in the Washita mountains. He will leave with General Hazen a sufficient force to enable him to control the Indians now at Fort Cobb and such others as may come in there. During the march from Camp Supply the weather and snow were very severe, but the health of the command was good, two men of the Seventh cavalry and six of the Nineteenth Kansas company being sick. In a private letter to General Sherman, dated one day later, General Sheridan says the Kiowas are coming in; that the Cheyennes have been very humble since their punishment by General Custer, and he has no doubt that the Arapahoes will also come in, surrender and abide by his terms; after which he has no fear of a renewal of hostilities.

General Sherman's Letter to General Sheridan— Narrative of His March After Custer's Battle—Treacherous of the Kiowas—How Little Phil Wins up the War.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2, 1899.

General Sherman has received a letter from General Sheridan, dated Fort Cobb, December 19, noting his arrival there the day previous with General Custer's Seventh cavalry and ten companies of the Nineteenth Kansas cavalry, in all about 1,400 men. General Sheridan spent one day on Custer's battle field, and found the bodies of Major Elliott and sixteen soldiers; also the bodies of Mrs. Blinn and child, while captives in the Indian camp. Mrs. Blinn was shot through the forehead and the child's brains dashed out. General Sheridan followed on the trail down the Washita seventy miles, when he came upon a camp of Kiowas, who met him with a letter from General Hazen, which declared them to be friendly. Sheridan required the Indians to accompany him to Fort Cobb, but discovered while travelling towards that point that they were sending their families to the Washita mountains. Suspecting that they were attempting to deceive him he took Satanta and Lone Wolf and notified them he would hold them as hostages, and that if all the Kiowas did not come to Fort Cobb he would hang them. General Sheridan says: "The Indians now realize for the first time that winter will not compel us to make a truce with them;" and adds that the "Kiowas have been engaged in the war all the time and have been playing fast and loose; that they have attempted to browbeat General Hazen since he came to Fort Cobb, but I will take the starch out of them before I leave them."

The Cheyennes, Arapahoes and one band of Comanches, with fifty lodges of Kiowas, are now at Washita mountains. General Sheridan, after consultation with General Hazen, proposes, when the Kiowas come in, to punish those who are known to have been concerned in personal acts of murder. He will send Black Kettle's sister out to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes and command them to come in and submit to like treatment. If they refuse to come in he will carry on war against them in the Washita mountains. He will leave with General Hazen a sufficient force to enable him to control the Indians now at Fort Cobb and such others as may come in there. During the march from Camp Supply the weather and snow were very severe, but the health of the command was good, two men of the Seventh cavalry and six of the Nineteenth Kansas company being sick. In a private letter to General Sherman, dated one day later, General Sheridan says the Kiowas are coming in; that the Cheyennes have been very humble since their punishment by General Custer, and he has no doubt that the Arapahoes will also come in, surrender and abide by his terms; after which he has no fear of a renewal of hostilities.

General Sherman's Letter to General Sheridan— Narrative of His March After Custer's Battle—Treacherous of the Kiowas—How Little Phil Wins up the War.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2, 1899.

General Sherman has received a letter from General Sheridan, dated Fort Cobb, December 19, noting his arrival there the day previous with General Custer's Seventh cavalry and ten companies of the Nineteenth Kansas cavalry, in all about 1,400 men. General Sheridan spent one day on Custer's battle field, and found the bodies of Major Elliott and sixteen soldiers; also the bodies of Mrs. Blinn and child, while captives in the Indian camp. Mrs. Blinn was shot through the forehead and the child's brains dashed out. General Sheridan followed on the trail down the Washita seventy miles, when he came upon a camp of Kiowas, who met him with a letter from General Hazen, which declared them to be friendly. Sheridan required the Indians to accompany him to Fort Cobb, but discovered while travelling towards that point that they were sending their families to the Washita mountains. Suspecting that they were attempting to deceive him he took Satanta and Lone Wolf and notified them he would hold them as hostages, and that if all the Kiowas did not come to Fort Cobb he would hang them. General Sheridan says: "The Indians now realize for the first time that winter will not compel us to make a truce with them;" and adds that the "Kiowas have been engaged in the war all the time and have been playing fast and loose; that they have attempted to browbeat General Hazen since he came to Fort Cobb, but I will take the starch out of them before I leave them."

The Cheyennes, Arapahoes and one band of Comanches, with fifty lodges of Kiowas, are now at Washita mountains. General Sheridan, after consultation with General Hazen, proposes, when the Kiowas come in, to punish those who are known to have been concerned in personal acts of murder. He will send Black Kettle's sister out to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes and command them to come in and submit to like treatment. If they refuse to come in he will carry on war against them in the Washita mountains. He will leave with General Hazen a sufficient force to enable him to control the Indians now at Fort Cobb and such others as may come in there. During the march from Camp Supply the weather and snow were very severe, but the health of the command was good, two men of the Seventh cavalry and six of the Nineteenth Kansas company being sick. In a private letter to General Sherman, dated one day later, General Sheridan says the Kiowas are coming in; that the Cheyennes have been very humble since their punishment by General Custer, and he has no doubt that the Arapahoes will also come in, surrender and abide by his terms; after which he has no fear of a renewal of hostilities.

General Sherman's Letter to General Sheridan— Narrative of His March After Custer's Battle—Treacherous of the Kiowas—How Little Phil Wins up the War.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2, 1899.

General Sherman has received a letter from General Sheridan, dated Fort Cobb, December 19, noting his arrival there the day previous with General Custer's Seventh cavalry and ten companies of the Nineteenth Kansas cavalry, in all about 1,400 men. General Sheridan spent one day on Custer's battle field, and found the bodies of Major Elliott and sixteen soldiers; also the bodies of Mrs. Blinn and child, while captives in the Indian camp. Mrs. Blinn was shot through the forehead and the child's brains dashed out. General Sheridan followed on the trail down the Washita seventy miles, when he came upon a camp of Kiowas, who met him with a letter from General Hazen, which declared them to be friendly. Sheridan required the Indians to accompany him to Fort Cobb, but discovered while travelling towards that point that they were sending their families to the Washita mountains. Suspecting that they were attempting to deceive him he took Satanta and Lone Wolf and notified them he would hold them as hostages, and that if all the Kiowas did not come to Fort Cobb he would hang them. General Sheridan says: "The Indians now realize for the first time that winter will not compel us to make a truce with them;" and adds that the "Kiowas have been engaged in the war all the time and have been playing fast and loose; that they have attempted to browbeat General Hazen since he came to Fort Cobb, but I will take the starch out of them before I leave them."

The Cheyennes, Arapahoes and one band of Comanches, with fifty lodges of Kiowas, are now at Washita mountains. General Sheridan, after consultation with General Hazen, proposes, when the Kiowas come in, to punish those who are known to have been concerned in personal acts of murder. He will send Black Kettle's sister out to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes and command them to come in and submit to like treatment. If they refuse to come in he will carry on war against them in the Washita mountains. He will leave with General Hazen a sufficient force to enable him to control the Indians now at Fort Cobb and such others as may come in there. During the march from Camp Supply the weather and snow were very severe, but the health of the command was good, two men of the Seventh cavalry and six of the Nineteenth Kansas company being sick. In a private letter to General Sherman, dated one day later, General Sheridan says the Kiowas are coming in; that the Cheyennes have been very humble since their punishment by General Custer, and he has no doubt that the Arapahoes will also come in, surrender and abide by his terms; after which he has no fear of a renewal of hostilities.

General Sherman's Letter to General Sheridan— Narrative of His March After Custer's Battle—Treacherous of the Kiowas—How Little Phil Wins up the War.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2, 1899.

General Sherman has received a letter from General Sheridan, dated Fort Cobb, December 19, noting his arrival there the day previous with General Custer's Seventh cavalry and ten companies of the Nineteenth Kansas cavalry, in all about 1,400 men. General Sheridan spent one day on Custer's battle field, and found the bodies of Major Elliott and sixteen soldiers; also the bodies of Mrs. Blinn and child, while captives in the Indian camp. Mrs. Blinn was shot through the forehead and the child's brains dashed out. General Sheridan followed on the trail down the Washita seventy miles, when he came upon a camp of Kiowas, who met him with a letter from General Hazen, which declared them to be friendly. Sheridan required the Indians to accompany him to Fort Cobb, but discovered while travelling towards that point that they were sending their families to the Washita mountains. Suspecting that they were attempting to deceive him he took Satanta and Lone Wolf and notified them he would hold them as hostages, and that if all the Kiowas did not come to Fort Cobb he would hang them. General Sheridan says: "The Indians now realize for the first time that winter will not compel us to make a truce with them;" and adds that the "Kiowas have been engaged in the war all the time and have been playing fast and loose; that they have attempted to browbeat General Hazen since he came to Fort Cobb, but I will take the starch out of them before I leave them."

The Cheyennes, Arapahoes and one band of Comanches, with fifty lodges of Kiowas, are now at Washita mountains. General Sheridan, after consultation with General Hazen, proposes, when the Kiowas come in, to punish those who are known to have been concerned in personal acts of murder. He will send Black Kettle's sister out to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes and command them to come in and submit to like treatment. If they refuse to come in he will carry on war against them in the Washita mountains. He will leave with General Hazen a sufficient force to enable him to control the Indians now at Fort Cobb and such others as may come in there. During the march from Camp Supply the weather and snow were very severe, but the health of the command was good, two men of the Seventh cavalry and six of the Nineteenth Kansas company being sick. In a private letter to General Sherman, dated one day later, General Sheridan says the Kiowas are coming in; that the Cheyennes have been very humble since their punishment by General Custer, and he has no doubt that the Arapahoes will also come in, surrender and abide by his terms; after which he has no fear of a renewal of hostilities.

General Sherman's Letter to General Sheridan— Narrative of His March After Custer's Battle—Treacherous of the Kiowas—How Little Phil Wins up the War.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2, 1899.

General Sherman has received a letter from General Sheridan, dated Fort Cobb, December 19, noting his arrival there the day previous with General Custer's Seventh cavalry and ten companies of the Nineteenth Kansas cavalry, in all about 1,400 men. General Sheridan spent one day on Custer's battle field, and found the bodies of Major Elliott and sixteen soldiers; also the bodies of Mrs. Blinn and child, while captives in the Indian camp. Mrs. Blinn was shot through the forehead and the child's brains dashed out. General Sheridan followed on the trail down the Washita seventy miles, when he came upon a camp of Kiowas, who met him with a letter from General Hazen, which declared them to be friendly. Sheridan required the Indians to accompany him to Fort Cobb, but discovered while travelling towards that point that they were sending their families to the Washita mountains. Suspecting that they were attempting to deceive him he took Satanta and Lone Wolf and notified them he would hold them as hostages, and that if all the Kiowas did not come to Fort Cobb he would hang them. General Sheridan says: "The Indians now realize for the first time that winter will not compel us to make a truce with them;" and adds that the "Kiowas have been engaged in the war all the time and have been playing fast and loose; that they have attempted to browbeat General Hazen since he came to Fort Cobb, but I will take the starch out of them before I leave them."

The Cheyennes, Arapahoes and one band of Comanches, with fifty lodges of Kiowas, are now at Washita mountains. General Sheridan, after consultation with General Hazen, proposes, when the Kiowas come in, to punish those who are known to have been concerned in personal acts of murder. He will send Black Kettle's sister out to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes and command them to come in and submit to like treatment. If they refuse to come in he will carry on war against them in the Washita mountains. He will leave with General Hazen a sufficient force to enable him to control the Indians now at Fort Cobb and such others as may come in there. During the march from Camp Supply the weather and snow were very severe, but the health of the command was good, two men of the Seventh cavalry and six of the Nineteenth Kansas company being sick. In a private letter to General Sherman, dated one day later, General Sheridan says the Kiowas are coming in; that the Cheyennes have been very humble since their punishment by General Custer, and he has no doubt that the Arapahoes will also come in, surrender and abide by his terms; after which he has no fear of a renewal of hostilities.

General Sherman's Letter to General Sheridan— Narrative of His March After Custer's Battle—Treacherous of the Kiowas—How Little Phil Wins up the War.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2, 1899.

General Sherman has received a letter from General Sheridan, dated Fort Cobb, December 19, noting his arrival there the day previous with General Custer's Seventh cavalry and ten companies of the Nineteenth Kansas cavalry, in all about 1,400 men. General Sheridan spent one day on Custer's battle field, and found the bodies of Major Elliott and sixteen soldiers; also the bodies of Mrs. Blinn and child, while captives in the Indian camp. Mrs. Blinn was shot through the forehead and the child's brains dashed out. General Sheridan followed on the trail down the Washita seventy miles, when he came upon a camp of Kiowas, who met him with a letter from General Hazen, which declared them to be friendly. Sheridan required the Indians to accompany him to Fort Cobb, but discovered while travelling towards that point that they were sending their families to the Washita mountains. Suspecting that they were attempting to deceive him he took Satanta and Lone Wolf and notified them he would hold them as hostages, and that if all the Kiowas did not come to Fort Cobb he would hang them. General Sheridan says: "The Indians now realize for the first time that winter will not compel us to make a truce with them;" and adds that the "Kiowas have been engaged in the war all the time and have been playing fast and loose; that they have attempted to browbeat General Hazen since he came to Fort Cobb, but I will take the starch out of them before I leave them."

The Cheyennes, Arapahoes and one band of Comanches, with fifty lodges of Kiowas, are now at Washita mountains. General Sheridan, after consultation with General Hazen, proposes, when the Kiowas come in, to punish those who are known to have been concerned in personal acts of murder. He will send Black Kettle's sister out to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes and command them to come in and submit to like treatment. If they refuse to come in he will carry on war against them in the Washita mountains. He will leave with General Hazen a sufficient force to enable him to control the Indians now at Fort Cobb and such others as may come in there. During the march from Camp Supply the weather and snow were very severe, but the health of the command was good, two men of the Seventh cavalry and six of the Nineteenth Kansas company being sick. In a private letter to General Sherman, dated one day later, General Sheridan says the Kiowas are coming in; that the Cheyennes have been very humble since their punishment by General Custer, and he has no doubt that the Arapahoes will also come in, surrender and abide by his terms; after which he has no fear of a renewal of hostilities.

General Sherman's Letter to General Sheridan— Narrative of His March After Custer's Battle—Treacherous of the Kiowas—How Little Phil Wins up the War.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2, 1899.

General Sherman has received a letter from General Sheridan, dated Fort Cobb, December 19, noting his arrival there the day previous with General Custer's Seventh cavalry and ten companies of the Nineteenth Kansas cavalry, in all about 1,400 men. General Sheridan spent one day on Custer's battle field, and found the bodies of Major Elliott and sixteen soldiers; also the bodies of Mrs. Blinn and child, while captives in the Indian camp. Mrs. Blinn was shot through the forehead and the child's brains dashed out. General Sheridan followed on the trail down the Washita seventy miles, when he came upon a camp of Kiowas, who met him with a letter from General Hazen, which declared them to be friendly. Sheridan required the Indians to accompany him to Fort Cobb, but discovered while travelling towards that point that they were sending their families to the Washita mountains. Suspecting that they were attempting to deceive him he took Satanta and Lone Wolf and notified them he would hold them as hostages, and that if all the Kiowas did not come to Fort Cobb he would hang them. General Sheridan says: "The Indians now realize for the first time that winter will not compel us to make a truce with them;" and adds that the "Kiowas have been engaged in the war all the time and have been playing fast and loose; that they have attempted to browbeat General Hazen since he came to Fort Cobb, but I will take the starch out of them before I leave them."

The Cheyennes, Arapahoes and one band of Comanches, with fifty lodges of Kiowas, are now at Washita mountains. General Sheridan, after consultation with General Hazen, proposes, when the Kiowas come in, to punish those who are known to have been concerned in personal acts of murder. He will send Black Kettle's sister out to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes and command them to come in and submit to like treatment. If they refuse to come in he will carry on war against them in the Washita mountains. He will leave with General Hazen a sufficient force to enable him to control the Indians now at Fort Cobb and such others as may come in there. During the march from Camp Supply the weather and snow were very severe, but the health of the command was good, two men of the Seventh cavalry and six of the Nineteenth Kansas company being sick. In a private letter to General Sherman, dated one day later, General Sheridan says the Kiowas are coming in; that the Cheyennes have been very humble since their punishment by General Custer, and he has no doubt that the Arapahoes will also come in, surrender and abide by his terms; after which he has no fear of a renewal of hostilities.

General Sherman's Letter to General Sheridan— Narrative of His March After Custer's Battle—Treacherous of the Kiowas—How Little Phil Wins up the War.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2, 1899.

General Sherman has received a letter from General Sheridan, dated Fort Cobb, December 19, noting his arrival there the day previous with General Custer's Seventh cavalry and ten companies of the Nineteenth Kansas cavalry, in all about 1,400 men. General Sheridan spent one day on Custer's battle field, and found the bodies of Major Elliott and sixteen soldiers; also the bodies of Mrs. Blinn and child, while captives in the Indian camp. Mrs. Blinn was shot through the forehead and the child's brains dashed out. General Sheridan followed on the trail down the Washita seventy miles, when he came upon a camp of Kiowas, who met him with a letter from General Hazen, which declared them to be friendly. Sheridan required the Indians to accompany